

TITLE XV

DECISION

RULE 155. COMPUTATION BY PARTIES FOR ENTRY OF DECISION

(a) Agreed Computations: Where the Court has filed or stated its opinion determining the issues in a case, it may withhold entry of its decision for the purpose of permitting the parties to submit computations pursuant to the Court's determination of the issues, showing the correct amount of the deficiency, liability, or overpayment to be entered as the decision. If the parties are in agreement as to the amount of the deficiency or overpayment to be entered as the decision pursuant to the findings and conclusions of the Court, then they, or either of them, shall file promptly with the Court an original and two copies of a computation showing the amount of the deficiency, liability, or overpayment and that there is no disagreement that the figures shown are in accordance with the findings and conclusions of the Court. In the case of an overpayment, the computation shall also include the amount and date of each payment made by the petitioner. The Court will then enter its decision.

¹**(b) Procedure in Absence of Agreement:** If, however, the parties are not in agreement as to the amount of the deficiency, liability, or overpayment to be entered as the decision in accordance with the findings and conclusions of the Court, then either of them may file with the Court a computation of the deficiency, liability, or overpayment believed by such party to be in accordance with the Court's findings and conclusions. In the case of an overpayment, the computation shall also include the amount and date of each payment made by the petitioner. The Clerk will serve upon the opposite party a notice of such filing accompanied by a copy of such computation. If, on or before a date specified in the Clerk's notice, the opposite party fails to file an objection, accompanied or preceded by an alternative computation, then the Court may enter decision in accordance with the computation already submitted. If in accordance with this Rule computations are submitted by the parties which differ as to the amount to be entered as the decision of the Court, then the parties may, at the Court's discretion, be afforded an opportunity to be heard in argument thereon and the Court will determine the correct deficiency, liability, or overpayment and will enter its decision accordingly.

(c) Limit on Argument: Any argument under this Rule will be confined strictly to consideration of the correct computation of the deficiency, liability, or overpayment resulting from the findings and conclusions made by the Court, and no argument will be heard upon or consideration given to the issues or matters disposed of by the Court's findings and conclusions or to any new issues. This Rule is not to be regarded as affording an opportunity for retrial or reconsideration.

¹The amendment is effective as of August 1, 1998.

**RULE 156. ESTATE TAX DEDUCTION DEVELOPING AT
OR AFTER TRIAL**

If the parties in an estate tax case are unable to agree under Rule 155, or under a remand, upon a deduction involving expenses incurred at or after the trial, then any party may move to reopen the case for further trial on that issue.

**RULE 157. MOTION TO RETAIN FILE IN ESTATE TAX
CASE INVOLVING SECTION 6166 ELECTION**

In any estate tax case in which the time for payment of an amount of tax imposed by Code Section 2001 has been extended under Code Section 6166, the petitioner shall, after the decision is entered but before it becomes final, move the Court to retain the Court's official case file pending the commencement of any supplemental proceeding under Rule 262.